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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

At Tacoma, Washington, the other day, F. C. Smith, convicted of burglary, was left alone in the courtroom with the judge and clerk. Smith reached over the clerk's desk and, seizing the revolver that had been found on his person, covered the judge and clerk with it. Then he backed out of the courtroom and made his escape before the police could be notified.

Berlin news from a well-informed quarter gives indications that William II. entertains the feeling of great irritation against Russia, which frequently insists on the presence of 450,000 men out of a nominal 850,000 of the Russian peace standard in a perpetually mobilized condition on the Polish frontiers of Germany and Austria and thus a standard menace to European tranquility. But for this attitude of Russia it is believed that France would disarm and Germany and Austria follow suit.

The "Great American Desert" covered a large space on the maps of 40 years ago, but before exploration and progress it disappeared. In the same way, observes the New York Mercury, the western part of the Sahara desert, over which France now exercises authority, does not appear to be the barren waste which is shown on the maps. Grain is raised there in large quantities, and the crops of date palms, figs and grapes are very large. It is now proposed to build a railroad from the southern part of this region to the Mediterranean, and this new channel of commerce would have a marked influence on the countries of Southern Europe. It would appear that while England and Germany were noisily dividing up the most valuable portions of Africa, France was quietly appropriating the garden spots. As an old proverb remarks, "It is the still sow that drinks the most swill."

"The rush of people and capital to the new State of Washington, and especially to Seattle and Tacoma, has been appreciably felt in British Columbia as well," said a fine-looking Englishman in the Hoffman House to a New York Star man. "There is practically no difference between that State and the British possessions on the north side of the Straits of Fuca, except the difference in government. Climate, soil, minerals and productions are virtually the same. I live at Victoria, just across the Straits from Washington, and in three or four years we have had an increase of seven to ten thousand population as the overflow from the United States." The gentleman who gave this information is Mr. Francis Bourchier, a prosperous business man of Victoria, whose avowed mission to New York is to get acquainted with New Yorkers, and to acquaint them with "the existence of British Columbia."

The Washington Star notes that "architecture is receiving more and more attention in the United States. Time was when the private buildings of much comfort and ornamental value were rare, and this time was not so very remote from our own. With the exception of a few public edifices, not to be compared with those of the present in size or architectural grace, we had no imposing structures in the last century, and it was far into the nineteenth before the builders' art had made much headway. All that has been changed during the last fifty years. A grand Capitol, various new department buildings and other notable edifices have been erected in Washington, and hardly an American state but has from one to a dozen magnificent public buildings, some of them more costly than the palaces of Europe. This growth of architectural art is due to the increasing wealth and taste and refinement of the people. It has called for architects of a higher order than those who designed the buildings of our ancestors."

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "Underlying all other public questions, pressing, persistent, commanding, is the subject of education. Important in every civilized nation, it is in America of paramount interest. In America we have 12,000,000 children enrolled in the public schools alone; how to increase this attendance, how to lower absenteeism, how to waste no money, no energy, no time, but to make every effort tell; what methods are best; what studies are essential; what influences are to be stimulated; how to reach the hearts, the minds, the consciences of these children; what ideals to put before them—these are matters of most profound concern. Our public schools require 347,292 teachers and cost annually $122,455,252—or did two years ago. These figures simply show the magnitude of the system, and are staggering even to the imagination. The future of the Republic is committed to these 12,000,000 children and to the hundreds of thousands in private and sectarian schools, to these and not to one or the other of the political parties, to these and not to any church, not to any organization whatever."

Ascertain Your Weight.

In public places nowadays there stands a handsome scale,
Without proprietor or clerk to tell its simple tale;
But passers-by may read the words engraved upon a plate,
To "Drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain your weight."

A moral's here, good people, if you'll take a moment's thought,
A lesson for life's guidance 'tis and most succinctly taught;
For if it be the part of man to have a bout with fate,
It surely is the thing to do to "ascertain your weight."

So, if you think that politics affords your widest scope,
If to pull the wires deftly is your purpose and your hope,
If you fancy that your destiny's to glorify the state,
Just drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain your weight.

If you dream that you're an actor, and imagine you're endowed
With graces and with gifts to win the plaudits of the crowd,
If sock and buskin visions fill your soul with joy elate,
Just drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain your weight.

If you feel that you're a poet, and by right divine belong
To those whose wings have borne them to Parnassian heights of song,
If ballades, rondeaus, triolets, you long to incubate,
Just drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain your weight.

If you deem your forte the story, and you only ask the chance
To run a tilt with Haggard in the regions of romance,
If another Robert Elsmere you are eager to create,
Just drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain your weight.

If you see yourself a lawyer, or a doctor, or a beau,
If you think that as a lover you could make a touching show,
If you deem society the field you ought to cultivate,
Just drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain your weight.

In short what'er the path to which ambition points the way,
Repeat this legend to yourself ere yet you make essay,
For it is well that modesty, before it is too late,
Should drop a nickel in the slot and ascertain its weight.

—[William L. Keese.

Mrs. Raymond's Economy.

BY ANNA RAVENDALE.

Drifting—drifting away into the quiet land of dreams—half uncertain whether he was awake or asleep, with a pleasant semi-consciousness the while, of the clear fire glimmering on the wall, and of the gray kitten purring drowsily on the hearth-rug, George Rasmond had a very narrow escape from a sound nap, when his wife came in, with fluttering dress and elastic step.

"George, dear!" said she.

"Well Cis." He was wide awake in a moment, and ready to make an affidavit that he hadn't had the least idea of going to sleep. "What is it, little busybody?" he asked, lazily stretching out his hand to play with her watch chain, as she came toward him.

"Can you spare me ten dollars this evening?"

"Of course I can—what is it for?" he asked, leisurely opening his purse and handing her the money.

"The milliner's bill; she will be here early to-morrow morning. Thank you, dear."

Mrs. Raymond sat down on a little hassock, close to the sofa, when she had put the money in her purse, so that the firelight played genially on her delicate face with its shadowy masses of dark hair, and large, violet-gray eyes.

"Well, Pussy, what are you thinking about?" said her husband, after a moment's unbroken silence.

"To tell the truth, George," said Mrs. Raymond, looking up smilingly, "I was wishing that, instead of coming to you for everything I want, I had a regular allowance of my own."

A regular allowance of your own?" he repeated, "Really, that is complimentary to my generosity!"

"I knew you would laugh at me, George; yet indeed I do wish it very much indeed."

"And pray, why? Don't I give you everything you ask for?"

"I know you do, my love; yet I should feel richer, somehow more independent, if I had my own resources—if you would allow me just such an amount every month."

"How much would satisfy you, little miser?"

"Well, I think I could do very well on forty dollars a month."

"Do you happen to know that I have handed over to you just one-third more than the sum you specify during the last four weeks? It strikes me you would not be much of a gainer, pecuniarily speaking, by this new system of finances."

"But I believe I should, George, for it would teach me to calculate and economize, and——"

"In short, you want to try the experiment?" said her husband.

"That's just it," said she, coaxingly.

"My dear, this is all nonsense," said he. "Believe me, I understand the care of money better than you do.'

"Then you are not going to indulge me?" said Mrs. Raymond, and there was such a plaintive accent in her voice, that her husband checked himself in the midst of a tremendous yawn, to look full into the aggrieved little face.

"My dear," he said, laughingly, "I have never refused you anything you chose to ask, and it isn't likely I shall begin to assert my independence at this late hour. Take your forty dollars a month—take what you please—but I'm considerably mistaken if you don't come to me, teasing me for 'just a little more money' before the four weeks have expired."

"Now you shall see!" said the delighted little wife. "What shall I render in payment of your docility, Mr. Prophet?"

"A kiss," replied her husband. "And now be off about your business, and let me finish my nap."

How often, during the next twelve months, George Raymond rallied his wife within an inch of the "crying degree" about her financial schemes—how often he alluded mischievously to the probably exhausted state of her purse, and his entire willingness to hand over any amount of money the moment she would confess herself to be wrong, and him to be right, until she was nearly tempted to abandon her cause in despair. But she persevered so bravely that after a while he declared that he believed his little wife could do very well with a smaller sum than he had previously had any idea of.

"But I know you are denying yourself scores of feminine fol-de-rals, Cis," said he. "Say the word, my dear, and I'll make it fifty dollars a month, instead of forty."

"No, indeed," said Cicely, decisively. "Didn't I tell you that forty would be enough? And it is."

Nearly five years had passed away. It was a stormy night in March; the clouds were flying before a strong gale, and the air was chill and raw with occasional gusts of snow. Mrs. Raymond sat in her cheerful parlor, stitching away at a little frock for her sleeping baby, and singing her half-forgotten melody to herself as she worked.

"I wonder what makes George so late," she murmured, as a stronger blast than usual shook the windows and roared down the chimney. "I hope it isn't any difficulty in his business matters. He has looked very grave lately."

The words had scarcely passed through her mind when the door opened, and Mr. Raymond entered. He did not speak to his wife as usual.

"George, are you ill, dearest? What is the matter?"

He made no reply. She rose and came to his side, reiterating her inquiries.

"Ask me no questions, Cicely," he said at length, in a tone so strange and altered that she started at its sound. "You will learn evil tidings soon enough."

Tell me, my husband. Are not my joys yours, your sorrows mine? Surely we have not ceased to be one?"

"Cicely," he said, rising, "I did not intend to cloud your happy brow with my griefs, but it is too late longer to dissemble. I had hoped, dearest, to outride this storm of disaster, which has wrecked so many of our wealthiest merchants in its whirlpool of failure. Tomorrow, however, a heavy payment falls due. I had relied on receiving debts which would fully liquidate the amount; instead of which, I have heard today of the failure of the firm on which I had so wholly depended."

"But can the amount be raised in no other way, George?"

"By borrowing here and there—by straining my credit to the utmost, and scraping together every dollar of available funds, I can raise the sum, all except one thousand dollars. But it might as well be one hundred thousand. Unless the whole amount is met, I am a ruined, disgraced man. To think that my whole future life should be darkened for want of one thousand dollars!"

"And is that all you lack," asked his wife.

"All!" he replied. "But what is the use of dwelling further upon it. I appreciate your sympathy, Cicely, but it is vain."

He sank back on the sofa, clasping his hands on his closed eyes. He must have lain there motionless for five or six minutes, when Cicely, who had left the room, returned, and laid her soft hand on his forehead.

"Dearest, look up a moment. Do you remember our childhood's fable of the lion who was released from the net by a little mouse's tiny endeavors?"

"What of it?" he asked, with a vague apprehension that Cicely's wits had been a little unsettled by the sudden news of their impending misfortune.

"Well, I am the little mouse—you are the snared lion. Here is the sum you want. Take it, and may it prove useful in your time of need."

He sat suddenly upright, staring alternately at her and the roll of neatly folded greenbacks.

"But, Cissy, how—when——"

"Dear George, I saved it from my allowance," she replied. "I thought perhaps the day might come when it would be welcome. Believe me, my husband, it gives me ten thousandfold more pleasure to place it in your hands than to have expended it in waste, or on anything I did not absolutely require."

"My darling wife!" faltered George Raymond, "you have preserved me from ruin. This crisis once passed, I can bid defiance to misfortune."

At that moment Cicely seemed to him to wear the lovely guise of an angel of rescue. Later in the evening, as she sat by his side, she could not forbear whispering, with a touch of loving mischief in her voice, "George, who was right about my financial abilities, you or I?"

"You little tease!" said he, laughing, "I never realized before what a blessing it is to have an economical wife."—[New York Weekly.

The First Oil Wells.

Petroleum was sought and used in North America perhaps as early as anywhere else in the world, since it was collected in many places and in large quantity by this mysterious people or peoples whom we know as "The Mound Builders," says a writer to the Pittsburg Dispatch. When, in 1859, I went to Titusville, like thousands of others, called there by the Drake oil well, I noticed that the bottom lands on Oil creek, below the town, and where covered with a magnificent forest of hemlock trees, were pitted in a peculiar way; that is, the surface was occupied by a series of contiguous depressions ten or fifteen feet in diameter, and from one to three feet in depth. These were circular and symmetrical, in that respect differing from the pits formed by uprooted trees.

Inquiring the cause, a bystander answered my question by taking me to his well. As it chanced this well was sunk in one of the pits before referred to. It was carried to the depth of about twenty-five feet in the earth when the rock was reached and the drilling begun. Throughout this depth it followed the course of an old well, which had been cribbed up with timber, and in it was a ladder such as was commonly used in the copper mines of Lake Superior by perhaps the same people who worked the oil wells.

This ladder was a portion of a small tree, of which the trunk was thickly set with branches. These were cut off four or five inches from the trunk, and thus formed steps by which the well-owner could go down and gather the oil as it accumulated on the surface of the water, just as was done by the oil-producers on the banks of the Caspian and the Irrawaddy. Some of the trees which grew over the pits which marked the sites of oil wells were three and even four feet in diameter, thus proving that the wells had been abandoned at least 400 or 500 years ago. At Enniskilten, Canada, and at Mecca and Grafton, Ohio, I found similar ancient oil wells.

He Saved His Favorite Fly.

A captain of the Royal Artillery was salmon fishing on the Southwest Miramichi, above Boiestown. In an unlucky and unguarded moment, as he was rather hastily and heedlessly swinging round his salmon rod preparatory to casting, his large hook caught in the thin part of an ear of his servant, who, as ardent and a better fisherman than his master, was intently watching the motions of a large salmon which the captain was endeavoring to secure. Seizing the line with both hands, so as to save his ear as far as possible, the man slowly walked up to his master to be relieved from the hook. "Break it off, Captain; break it off," said one of the party. "No, no," replied the Captain, "I am going to do no such thing. Would you have me destroy my best fly?" And so, quietly taking a sharp penknife out of his pocket and slitting the lobe of his servant's ear, he redeemed the favorite fly uninjured.—[New York Star.

How Did the Turtle Find His Way?

The rocks at the west coast of the islands of St. Helena abound with sea turtles, some of them as heavy as a man, and an English steamer once took aboard several of those sea monsters, intending to deliver them alive to a provision dealer in Liverpool. But before they reached English waters one of the turtles was taken sick and was flung overboard, after having been branded with the name of the ship. Next year the same steamer came across the same tortoise on the coast of St. Helena, more than 4,000 miles from the point where the home-sick creature had been flung back overboard. — [Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Not Serious.

The Doctor—The fright that you have had, madam, has troubled the functions of the heart, which has disturbed the circulation of the blood and caused your malady.

Patient—And what is it, doctor?

Doctor—Five dollars, madam.—[Bazar.

IN A HOSPITAL.

The Probationary Period in the Training of a Nurse.

Embryo Florence Nightingales Must be Receptive and Active.

Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Jones in an article in Scribner's describes the training of a nurse as follows: We each begin our duty in the hospital as probationers on a month's trial. That beginning is very new to most of us; quite unlike anything in our previous lives. Before entering the school, some of us may have imagined that we had a peculiar fitness for nursing, even if we did not consider ourselves born nurses.

We may have made up our minds that we knew how to make a poultice, and to care for the sick by being kind to them and ventilating their rooms. We may possibly have read Miss Nightingale's "Notes," and so are quite sure that we know something of nursing; but that the hospital training will give us a sort of standing, and therefore it will be a desirable thing to have. As we proceed with our training we discover that we did not know how to make a poultice, nor how best to care for a sick person.

Some of us, again, know nothing at all about nursing, but we are not required to know anything A head nurse prefers to train the raw material, so to speak, in her own way. What is required is that the probationer be receptive, that she be intelligent and above all, active; and in case she has any knowledge of nursing, or ideas, or opinions, if she is discriminating she will keep them to herself.

We have no dreaming time; there is no place for sentiment, and very little for sympathy in the ordinary sense of the word. Were we to sympathize with all the woes that we see we should be used up, we should die.

A probationer enters the ward for the first time, and is introduced to her head nurse. She is then probably set to do some simple piece of work, such as arranging a closet or folding clothes and the like. On the next day she will have her regular duties to learn. As the afternoon goes on she may find herself looking at the clock watching for 5.30 P. M. to come so that she may go off duty, and she has, probably, a bad headache. There is a hopital atmosphere, produced by the smell of drugs and other unavoidable odors, perceptible to a fresh nose; there are strange sights and sounds which, combined, give a sort of shock for the first day.

Uncle Sam's Only Chinese Soldier.

E. D. Cohota is a native-born Chinaman. He has lived in this country nearly forty years, having left the land of his birth when but 6 years old.

Although but 15 years old when the civil war broke out, he declared that he was over age and enlisted in the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, under command of Col. Andrew Elwood.

The only representative of the Mongolian race among the millions of men thus facing each other in a struggle for life and death, Cohota was a unique character. Under fire Cohota proved that he was made of stern stuff, for his bravery was commented on during various engagements, notably at Cold Harbor and in the building of Gen. Butler's signal station in front of Petersburg.

At the close of the war Cohota was mustered out along with the survivors of his regiment, then under command of Col. Raymond of Marblehead. Since that time Cohota has devoted himself to business, there being little in common between him and the ordinary Chinaman beyond certain race characteristics of feature. In speech and dress he is an ordinary citizen.—[Chicago Herald.

A Useful Invention.

There seems to be no limit to the triumphs of inventive genius. A Californian, Mr. A. Bancroft of San Francisco, has invented a method of naming and numbering the roads, lanes and by-ways of sparsely populated country districts, so that a traveller can find his way to any isolated and remote dwelling as readily as he could find a residence in a city. To people living in the country, and still more to those who want to find the residences of people living in remote sections, Mr. Bancroft's system will be of much practical value. The world is getting a great many valuable things from California.—[New York Ledger.

The Problem Solved.

Wife (looking up from a book)—This writer says that half the miseries of married life come from the fact that wives do not have a certain, regular sum per week to spend as they please.

Husband—True; and the other half of the misery comes from the fact that husbands do not have a certain, regular sum per week to spend as they please.—[New York Weekly.

Salt Licks.

Such names as those of Licking River, Big Licks, and the like, in some of the Central States, mark what were curious phenomena to the first settlers of the country west of the Alleghanies. They were places to which the larger game, such as deer and bison, used to resort for a supply of salt. The springs at these points were briny, and the soil about them became like a cake of salt. This the animals used to lick, just as our domestic cattle will lick the ground where salt has been sprinkled. It was from this circumstance that so many places in Ohio and Kentucky got the name of "licks."

These were favorite hunting places with the Indians and white settlers. The habits of the animals and their time of visiting the licks were well known. To lie in wait for herds of deer or bison on their way to the springs was an easy way of securing game. The wholesale slaughter soon frightened those that escaped so that they abandoned the springs and the region as well.

It is said that the bison tracks lead direct to these salt springs from a distance of 150 to 200 miles. They were followed year after year, by generation after generation of the bison, until they were worn so deep and plain as to be traced long after the country was settled.

The practice of the animals was to drink of the salt waters, to bathe in them, to lick the soil impregnated with salt and to roll in the mud. It was a medical treatment for disease to which these animals were subject in the fresh pastures of prairie and marsh. After some days of salting the bison returned in good health and spirits, well covered over with a coat of drying, cracking mud.

The "licks" had been the resort of animals from a time earlier than that of deer and bison. In the mud and mire of the springs have been found the remains of mammoth animals belonging to an earlier age of the world than ours. The Big Bone Lick took its name from the gigantic bones found buried in its mud.—[Youth's Companion.

Artesian Wells of the Dakotas.

The West possesses many curiosities of nature and of engineering skill, but none are more interesting than the artesian wells of Dakota. "I saw many wonderful things during my Western trip," said the travelling agent of a Boston firm to me, "but the most wonderful, to my mind, were the artesian wells of Dakota. From Aberdeen to Yankton, a territory larger than the State of Connecticut, these wells supply whole districts with water, pure and plenty of it. At Huron there is a four-inch well that supplies the whole city, and lots of water runs to waste. The pressure is so great that it is used for power for driving small machinery, and no engine is needed for its use at a fire. Nature has here, as it has in other Dakota towns, provided the finest system of water works in the world. These wells are of immense value to the farming districts as well as the towns, for much of the land is useless except through artificial irrigation. The wells furnish abundant water for this purpose, and the work is not expensive."—[New York Star.

A New Way of Doctoring.

There is a new way of doctoring in the city. I don't mean there are new remedies and treatments. There are young doctors whose business is not such as warrants an office, and they go about like doctors in the olden time, from pillar to post. Take it in this store, for example. I know of four young doctors who come in here at different hours and meet patients. Then the doctors go from here to other drugstores, so that by the time the day is over they have traveled a good many miles. The patients they see do not pay much individually; they can't afford it. But they are sick and must be healed, and they are not the sort of people who go to hospitals. It is a good thing for the sick who can't afford to have doctors come to the house; it is a good thing for young doctors who are not able to pay office rent, and it is a good thing for the drug-stores, for they almost invariably sell the medicines that are prescribed.—

Skin-Grafting on a Foot.

The delicate operation of skin-grafting was performed in St. Mary's Hospital at Astoria a few days ago. The patient was Ole Anderson, who had his left foot badly crushed at the jetty about two months ago. The skin from the ankle down the side of the foot for the space of four or five inches square was torn off and the flesh left exposed. From the leg of Anderson several strips were taken, but not enough to cover the space necessary. Another patient offered to lend Anderson a little section of his cuticle. The offer was accepted and from the patient's arm enough was taken to complete the operation, and four out of the six new pieces are growing nicely, and in a short time Anderson will have a skin all over his injured foot.—[Portland Oregonian.

Cures by Hypnotism.

A year ago it was said, more or less plainly, that hypnotism was about to ruin the medical profession and revolutionize the art of healing and curing. Physicians of various schools took up with the new curative agency, and the lame were reported to walk and the deaf to hear by a mere exercise or transfer of will-power. Very much less of all this is heard now, and several physicians who advocated the new system are taking back or explaining away their statements. The reason, according to a St. Louis physician, is the distinctly temporary nature of the cures by hypnotic agency.

Almost any disease with a nervous origin can be relieved by hypnotism, but the benefit is purely temporary in cases that have come under my notice, and the difficulty is a person who has been helped by hypnotism once will not be benefited materially by a second operation or application. I do not speak as a sceptic, because it has always seemed to me to be foolish to deny accredited facts, but there are many instances in St. Louis in which sick persons have been benefited by a nervous shock—call it by whatever name you may—but who have speedily relapsed into a worse condition than before. Hypnotism suspends causes of illness, but does not remove them.

Promptly Excused.

The Rev. Myron Reed recited an amusing incident of his military career at the Loyal Legion banquet the other night. His regiment got into Nashville one morning, and the following morning he was told to go and relieve the guard at the Capitol. He took up his company, and was told the first business was to put the prisoners to work to clean out the place. He set them to work with mops, pails and brooms, and just as they were fairly at work a person came up and wanted to know what he was doing making such a noise.

"'Here, I don't want anything of that,'" said Mr. Reed; "'Just get your broom and help these men.'"

"'Do you know who I am?'"

"'No, I don't know,' and I told him again to get his broom and pail and fall in quick. Then he introduced himself—Andrew Jackson, military Governor of the State of Tennessee, and I excused him."—[Denver Republican.

Having His Own Way.

"Why did you run away from home?" asks Joshua Whitcomb of the ragged young tramp.

"Because I wanted to have my own way."

"Well, you look as though you'd had it, is Whitcomb's sententious reply.

The boy who is eager to have his own way is continually met with, and many times it is an extremely hard way. The tyranny of home is of the mildest sort, he finds, compared with what he has to undergo in endeavoring to have his own way. Many times he falls into evil company, and in imitating their way and making it his own, he discovers himself on the way to a reformatory or prison. Ask the wretched old tramp whom you find sitting on the park bench, how he began his downward career, and if he be candid he will tell you trying to have his own way.—[Texas Sittings.

Novel Meat Chopper.

A new meat chopper for domestic use is distinguished by the fact that the meat is cut by an action like that of a pair of scissors and is not torn apart; neither is it ground into a greasy pulp. The forcing screw feeds the meat up to a knife with eight radial blades, revolving between a fixed two-bladed knife and a cutting plate of novel construction. The plate has a number of grooves converging towards a central aperture, the ribs between the grooves having sharp cutting edges. The work is well and rapidly done. A medium-sized machine will produce four pounds of filled sausages per minute.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

Washing the Imperial Elephants.

The Emperor of China having commanded the Board of Astronomy to appoint an auspicious day for the annual washing of the Imperial elephants, August 17, at the first hour, was the day appointed, and the officers of the Board of Ceremonies put up temporarily mat sheds beautifully decorated on the north side of the creek, outside the Hauan Wu Men, Peking, where the Imperial elephants received an ovation. Various ceremonies were performed before they took their annual bath.—[St. James's Gazette.

Public Roads.

In Massachusetts a chair has been recently endowed at the Boston School of Technology to be known as the Chair of Public Roads. Mr. Ripley says that he has reason to believe that not only in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York—a society having recently been formed in this State to promote the improvement of public roads—has interest been awakened in this subject, but that there is hardly an Eastern or Middle state that has not taken on new zeal in the matter of the improvement of roads.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Russian Czar is troubled with gout.

ALLEN G. THURMAN is seventy-seven years old.

POPE LEO is an enthusiastic amateur gardener.

QUEEN VICTORIA is only four feet eight inches in height.

BABY KING ALFONSO, of Spain, has a private income of a million dollars a year.

JOHN MORLEY is called the "grand young man" in England. He is fifty-four years old.

THE oldest Berlin physician, Dr. M. Steinthal, is ninety-two years old and still in practice.

IT is said that Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, has been offered $10,000 a year to write articles on western politics for the New York Sun.

NO crowned monarch in Europe is more difficult to get at for an interview than Arthur Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

PRESIDENT DA FONSECA has under consideration the pensioning of ex-Emperor Dom Pedro, who will not be permitted to return to Brazil.

VON MOLTKE is staying at Berlin to attend the Herrenhaus of the Reichstag in order to counteract Bismarck's influence if the latter should enter the House of Lords.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES'S daughter is a medium-sized brunette, who dresses very quietly but most becomingly. She wears but little jewelry and is devotedly fond of her father.

SETH LOW, President of Columbia College, New York City, will be forty-one years old next January. There are few men so young who have had so many honors bestowed upon them.

THE oldest General in France, and probably in the world, is General Maudhit, who, on December 7th next, will be one hundred years old. He has never asked to be retired, and he still figures among the officers of the reserve.

BUFFALO BILL, who has returned to this country, has grown so stout and portly—possibly the result of affluence and good living—that he is no longer the graceful rider and equestrian athlete he once was as the hero of the Wild West entertainment.

BUSY as he is said to be, Edison, the electrician, always contrives to steal a little time from his day at the luncheon hour. After lunch he frequently spends an hour at billiards with Mrs. Edison, and takes a nap. He does no work in the evening.

LEONIDAS M. MILLER, one of the new Congressional representatives from Wisconsin, is a native, full-blooded Greek. He was a waif picked up on the battlefield of Missolonghi, in 1824, and took the name of his preserver, Colonel J. P. Miller, of Vermont.

HOLLAND'S KING DEAD.

Imbecile William III Passes Quietly Away at the Hague.

The King of Holland died at 6 o'clock a few mornings ago.

On the last evening there was a sudden change for the worse in the King's condition, the symptoms being those of uraemia. Queen Regent Emma was immediately sent for and stayed at the patient's bedside during the night. Life ebbed away quietly.

The public buildings were closed and all amusements suspended. The Ministers assembled in council at noon. The shutters of all the royal palaces were closed and flags placed at half-mast.

Four physicians made an autopsy upon the King's body. The features of the King have not changed. The body was laid on a bed and is covered with palms. Court Chamberlains remained in constant watch. The body was embalmed. Princess Wilhelmina gathered flowers in her own garden and laid them upon her father's deathbed.

William III, King of Holland, was born on February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King William II and of Princess Anna Paulowna daughter of Emperor Paul I of Russia. He was educated at the University of Leyden and on the death of his father he succeed to the throne, March 17, 1849. He married on June 18, 1839, Princess Sophie, the second daughter of King William I of Wurtemberg. He was left a widower without a successor on June 3, 1877, and he married again, on January 7, 1879, the present Queen, Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck and sister of the Duchess of Albany. One daughter came of this second marriage, Wilhelmina, born on August 31, 1880.

The dead King was the third in line of the sovereigns of Holland since the reconstruction of the Low Countries as a kingdom in 1815. With William III dies the direct male representation of the great House of Orange.

The greater part of the King's life was filled with scandal. For a long time he had been really incapable, physically and mentally, to reign, and a few weeks ago he was sent to his favorite palace of Leo to end his days. Then Queen Emma, who is loved by the people, was made Regent of Holland in the name of her daughter, Princess Wilhelmina. She took the oath as Regent on November 20th. But under the Salic law she cannot act as Regent of Luxemberg and her daughter succeed to the Grand Ducal crown. The Duchy becomes an independent State under the sovereignty of the next male heir, Duke Adolph of Nassau, but Germany will probably try to annex it to the Empire.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

The Quartermaster-General Makes His Annual Report.

Quartermaster-General Batchelder has made his first annual report. Nearly $242,000 has been expended during the past year for barracks and quarters and the amount is reported as insufficient for the shelter of troops. Transportation during the year cost $2,709,000, which is also inadequate, and in the estimate for next year this amount is increased to $2,950,000. Sewerage cost $275,000; roads, $305,000, and wharves, $39,000. The appropriation of $1,150,000 for clothing and equipage proves insufficient. The stock at the general depots has become greatly depleted during the past four years owing to the drafts made upon it by State troops. An urgent recommendation to have the depots restocked is made. Next year's estimate is $1,300,000. Over 5000 headstones have been placed in the eighty-two national cemeteries. For improvement of the Presidio, Cal., an appropriation of $25,000 is recommended. The $40,000 appropriated for this year for the Department was allotted as follows: Fort McPherson, $85,900; Fort Logan, $109,000; Fort Snelling, $61,000; Fort Leavenworth, $61,816; San Antonio, $51,000; Fort Wadsworth, $18,914; Fort Hamilton, $6564. It is important, says the report, that the buildings at these posts be completed at once. The enlargement of the present quarters and the building of new buildings at the Presidio of San Francisco, Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Fort Warren, Mass., are recommended.

DYING BY HUNDREDS.

Followers of the Mahdi Perishing of Starvation Around Khartoum.

A despatch from Suakim, in the Soudan, says that the desert chief, Senoussi, is marching against the Mahdi with a large and well-armed force, and that the Mahdi, owing to numerous desertions and privations, is in no condition to meet the enemy. In Khartoum and vicinity all the food has been seized for the support of the Mahdi's followers, and the inhabitants are perishing by hundreds.

An Arab living in Khartoum is said to have killed one of his slaves, the family being without food, and lived with his household for several days on the remains. There is abundant food in Iukin, but none of it is permitted to pass into the interior, as it is the purpose of the British to reduce the enemy as much as possible by starvation.

THE coal mines of Northwestern Iowa are being worked night and day to supply the tremendous demand for fuel.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

ORGANIZATION.

"In union there is strength," is the old and successful principle on which our forefathers worked Without a strict adherence to this principle, their struggle for liberty would have been in vain. The wisdom of unity at that time was so manifest and its results so beneficial, that the lesson taught then has never been forgotten by the American people, and to-day organizations and unions are springing up all over the land.

In this day of organizations every industrial class whose interests are common is laboring at great disadvantage when transacting business with thoroughly organized bodies. When the power gained by organized labor it not abused, no reasonable person can find fault therewith. When an individual fails to look after his own interests, others, as a rule, fail to look after them for him. The same rule applies with equal force to any number of persons whose interests are identical.

Why is it that farm organizations have usually been failures so far as substantial benefits to the farmer are concerned? Have their organizations been conducted on the same careful business principles that have been characteristic of similar organizations of other callings? Hardly. In other organizations for mutual benefit you find the Jew and Gentile, the Catholic and Protestant, the Republican and Democrat working together in harmony. *They steer clear of creeds and politics.*

Any candid observer of the history of farm organizations will tell you that *politics* is the rock on which the Farmers' ship has been wrecked. Unprincipled politicians have crept into their organizations and ruined them. The farmer will always have the demagogue to contend with—the man who "knows all about labor," but never did an honest day's work in his life. We have them in North Carolina to-day, and their only visible means of support is what they can make out of the farmer.

The CAROLINIAN is willing, as it always has been, to aid in any wise plan for the best interests of North Carolina and the North Carolina farmers. North Carolina is curhome. The farm is where our boyhood days were spent, and naturally we have an interest in both and would be glad to aid what would add to the prosperity of the State and at the same time benefit the farmer.

MORE MANUFACTURERS.

North Carolina needs more manufacturers. We want a home market for every pound of beef and pork we can produce, for all of our butter and eggs and other farm produce. When we secure this our land will be worth more than those of most other sections. A manufacturing class is the best class of consumers any commnnity can have, and any plan that will locate them in North Carolina is a plan that the whole State should assist.

The practical result of the Sub-Treasury scheme of the Farmers' Alliance is to be seen in the wreck of securities of the Argentine Republic and the consequent convulsion of the monetary world. That country tried the plan of loaning money on all sorts of products and is now overwhelmed with financial and industrial failure.

The Republicans of Wisconsin and Illinois went down on a local issue—their defense of free public schools. The Democrats joined forces with the Catholics and Lutherans, who favor the parochial system so that they may dominate the schools and teach their religion, and the combination defeated the Republicans.

The late disastrious panic in New York resulted from the same epidemic that caused the disaster to the next House of Congress—too many Democratic votes for the best interests of the country.

Our present immigration laws are sadly defective as to the exclusion of undesirable foreigners, and should be improved as speedily as possible in the interests of the National welfare.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, says that the late election wasn't so much a great Democratic uprising as it was a great Republican sit down. The stay-at-homes did it.

Pennsylvania's Republican majority on Congressmen is 37,371, Who says that the old Keystone has gone back on Protection?

North Carolina's increased prosperity can only come on the general line of fairness to all interests—favors to none.

An astonishing fact about the late elections is the number of Democrats elected by a very small majority.

GENUINE EQUALITY.

The President of the United States made the long journey from Washington to Indianapolis for the sole purpose of voting. Not, however, in the belief that his vote would be essential to the triumph of his party or the defeat of the opposition, but to make manifest to the country his high appreciation of the duties of citizenship and the privilege of suffrage which goes with them. There is to-day, in all that constitutes a great nation, no greater one than the United States, and President Harrison is its foremost and most honored representative. When he went to deposit his vote at the polling place, on election day, he found the way stopped by a number of laborers who had got there before him. The President, recognizing the absolute equality of all citizens at the polls, fell into line behind his countrymen and waited his turn to hand in his ballot, claiming no precedence because of his high office.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF PATRONAGE.

There is no doubt about the truth of Senator Sherman's recent assertion that patronage is a source of weakness rather than strength to a public man. There are always a number of candidates for each office in his gift, and as only one can receive the position, the others are generally disgruntled by disappointment and do far more harm than the appointed can offset And the greater the patronage the greater the disadvantage at which the public man is placed by it. This has been most manifest in the cases of our Presidents, who during the first two years of their term are invariably subjected to unjust criticism from members of their own party because there are not offices enough to go around. This accounts, in a large degree, for the fact that with a few exceptions every administration has lost its second Congress.

In most of the States the announcements of Farmers's Institutes are now being made. Congress has appropriated $15 000 for each State to develop its agriculture. This is a wise appropriation, and its use in conducting Institutes in various localities is to be commended.

Reports from Kansas state that the Hessian fly has appeared in the September-sown wheat. The delay of cold weather this season is likely to make this enemy unusually destructive over a large proportion of the winter wheat region.

Two things should be obvious at a glance to every thinking man—one, that the value of manure depends upon the material from which it is made, and the other on getting it on the land without waste of its elements of fertility.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1890

The President having finished his annual message to Congress is now devoting the greater part of his time to conferring with prominent republicans on the legislation of the session of Congress that will open next Monday. Speaker Reed, Representatives McKinley and Cannon, the republican members of the House committee on Rules, which has direct charge of the business to come before the House, are all here, and have taken conspicuous parts in these conferences, They think with the President that every republican representative should be in his seat next Monday, and should remain here until the end of the session in order that the large amount of business mapped out to be transacted shall not be obstructed by the democrats through lack of a quorum of republicans. So plain is this duty that no special methods have been thought necessary by the party leaders to impress it upon the minds of the individual republican representatives.

It may be set down as a positive fact on the authority of Speaker Reed, Representative McKinley and a dozen other big republicans in the House, that not an "i" will be dotted or a "t" crossed in the body of the McKinley tariff law during this session of Congress. This is authoritative. The only legislation affecting the law in the remotest manner will be the enactment of an amendment to the internal revenue section to remedy the error which effects the rebate on tobacco.

If Mr. McKinley is a trustworthy prophet, and I am inclined to think he is, the following, in his own words covers the republican programme: "We will pass the appropriation bills, the apportionment bill, the circuit court bill, which relieves the Supreme Court, and which has come back to the House where it originated after being amended by the Senate, and a shipping bill. I have no information as to what the Senate will do with the election bill, but I assume it will pass it. I do not believe any general pension bills will be passed, but the union prisoners of war bill, which is meritorious, and one or two other measures for the benefit of deserving classes of pensioners may become laws."

The republican convention of the week the open Senatorial revolt against Mr. Cleveland as the fore-ordained nominee of the democratic party in 1892. It is headed by Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Daniels and Barbour, of Virginia. It is the all-absorbing topic of conversation among democrats, and has caused a goodly number of them to straddle the fence, so far as the Presidential nomination is concerned. The Hill democrats are fairly shouting with glee, but they had better curb their enthusiasm. Senator Gorman himself has aspirations, and Mr. Barbour is believed to favor a western candidate, so that even if Cleveland is knocked out it by no means follows that Hill can get the nomination.

It is hardly probable that any silver legislation can be secured this winter, notwithstanding the large number of influential republicans that stand ready to support a free coinage bill if the opportunity should present itself. The majority of the party leaders are of the opinion that the silver law enacted at the last session has not been sufficiently tried to enable even those opposed to it to say that it has not or will not accomplish its purpose. The silver men have not however, given up hopes of securing free coinage.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and $1 per bott'e at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

One of the Tricks.

Washington Star.

A friend of Wm. R. Morrison says that this ex-tariff reformer relates with great glee an incident of the campaign witnessed by himself during a visit to St Louis. It is interesting because it shows some of the devices employed by the Democratic campaign orators to produce a certain effect, Mr. Morrison said the orator in question who had as a subject of his discourse the McKinley bill, during his heated remarks took from a capacious pocket a pocket-knife. Holding it up to the people, he said slowly and with great emphasis: "I am a manufacturer of knives. Here is a knife which in the past I have been able to put on the market for twenty-five cents and make a good living profit. Now, since the passage of the McKinley bill I shall be obliged to sell the same article for fifty cents." With this he threw the knife into the crowd. Of course there was a great scramble and uproar, as the assemblage was largely made up of workingmen. An attendant now came upon the platform with a bag of knives of a similar character. The rest of the orator's discourse consisted in throwing these knives by the dozen broadcast before the people and shouting "25 cents before the bill and 50 cents after." Upward of 1,000 knives were thus thrown out. Mr Morrison said he had no doubt that every man who got a knife voted against the Republicans, and he added, with a sarcastic grin that he thought it was one of the cheapest devices for buying votes ever heard of in politics.

It frequently turns out that nasal catarrh begins with influenza and ends with consumption. Old Sanl's Catarrh Cure is the sure remedy for quickly driving it from the system. Price 25 cents.

Sleep and plenty of it must be had by the baby; and if its rest is broken or prevented by attacks of colic, stomach or bowel disorders, give at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which will relieve the pain, induce refreshing slumber and consequent health.

Give the Remedy Time.

New York Tribune.

The Republican party was beaten by passing the tariff bill at just exactly the wrong time; because the first effect of a protective tariff is to slightly raise the price of the protected article by the duty imposed to restrict the importation of the pauper productions of subject labor and thus give this country a chance to develop industry, create home markets and pay fair wages. Of course, all this takes time. The misfortune was prices increased just before the election, and, presto! it converted every merchant and clerk of every party, willing or not, into a free-trade apostle by saying the tariff raised prices, and gave ever Democratic spauter throughout the same plausible pretext. Is it any wonder we were beaten? The voter, poor devil, was told the tariff raised prices, and so voted against the tariff. Happily the Democratic House can't repeal the tariff law until it has had time to work out its own salvation and the people can enjoy its beneficial results.

With a free and fair election guaranteed to every State, political bossism eradicated and the protective tariff allowed time to accomplish triumphantly its salutary mission, the Republican party can well afford to labor and to wait, serenely confident of a triumphant vindication in the year of our Lord 1892.

CHARLES STEWART, farmer.
Woolwill Farm, near Washington, D. C.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

What Helped to Beat Mc Kinley.

Representative Yoder, of Ohio, tells a new story regarding McKinley's defeat. Holmes county contains a large number of people with quaint, old-fashioned ways, who are known as the Amish sect. One peculiarity of these people is that they entirely discard the use of buttons, using hooks and eyes instead.

"The Democrats," says Mr, Yoder, "did not use the advance in the price of pearl buttons as an argument among those people, but they went to the store and purchased all the hooks and eyes. Then they sent peddlers through the towns and farms, instructing them to sell the hooks and eyes at a price which was about 300 or 400 per cent higher than before. The Amish people did not object to the advance on tin plate and other necessaries of life, but when it came to paying more for holding their clothes together they voted the Democratic ticket."

Do You KnOw How it Feels?

Rheumatism. Every one has heard the word. "How's your mother?" "Oh, she's well except her rheumatism.' How careless the answer is given. Do you know how it feels to have rheumatism? Oh! it's terrible, the swelling and the excruciating pain of ankle, knee, elbow and shoulder, just as if each point was a bundle of irritated nerves, each one seemingly bent on giving more pain than the other. Laying awake all night longing for daylight, aching too severely to sleep, applying liniment every half hour to temporarily relieve the agony. Praying, cursing, turning, twisting, but no ease, no comfort. What is it that causes rheumatism? Ah, there are a thousand causes. What is it that cures rheumatism? Thank God, there is at least one cure. It is called B B B or Botanic Blood Balm. It has cured more cases of rheumatism than any other known remedy. Try it. Do not suffer longer.

J. H Laing, Dawson, Ga writes: "I suffered with rheumatism in my shoulder and general debility. Five bottles of B B B improved my health and the rheumatism left me."

J. P. Davis, Atlanta, Ga, (West End), writes: "I consider that B B B has permanently cured me of rheumatism and sciatica."

Jacob F. Spencier, Newman, Ga, writes: "B B B entirely cured me of rheumatism in my shoulders. I used six bottles."

Charlotte News says there are some big hearted men in Charlotte. It has just leaked out that a warm hearted merchant has been paying the salary of a teacher at the Graham street chapel to teach the factory children. She has had a class of thirty-five. In another part of the city this merchant has been operating a school for poor children, meeting the entire expenses out of his own pocket. He has not been doing this for an advertisement, for not even the children know the identity of their benefactor.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation of employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless you succeed. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have reasons for making this unparalleled offer, which I will explain fully to all who send their address at once. It costs nothing to try my business. Those who are making over $20 00 a year each, it's NEW and SOLID. All particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

1891.
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Special Supplements will be continued in 1891. They will be literary, scientific, artistic, historical, critical, topographical or descriptive, as occasion may demand, and will continue to deserve the heartycommendation which has been bestowed on past issues by the press and the public. As a family Journal Harper's Weekly will, as heretofore, be edited with a strict regard for the qualities that make it a safe and welcome visitor to every home,

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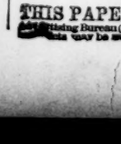

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CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS. The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

A Great American Magazine

The Success of "The Century," and its Plans for 1891.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE is now so well-known that to tell of its past success seems almost an old story. The N. Y. *Tribune* has said that it and its companion, *St. Nicholas for Young Folks*, issued by the same house, "are read by every one person in thirty of the country's population"—and large editions of both are sent beyond the seas. It is an interesting fact that a few years ago it was found that seven thousand copies of The Century went to Scotland—quite a respectable edition in itself. The question in England is no longer "Who reads an American book?" but "Who does not see the American magazines?"

A few years ago The Century about doubled its circulation with the famous War Papers, by Gen. Grant and others, adding many more readers later with the Lincoln History and Kennan's thrilling articles on the Siberian Exile System.

"THE GOLD HUNTERS OF CALIFORNIA"

describing that remarkable movement to the gold fields in '49, in a series of richly illustrated articles *written by survivors*, including the narratives of men who went to California by the different routs, accounts of the gold discoveries, life in the mines, the work of the vigilance committees (by the chairman of the committees), etc, Gen Fremont's last writing was done for this series. In November appears the opening article, "The First Emigrant Train to California,"—crossing the Rockies in 1841—by General Bidwell, a pioneer of pioneers. Thousands of American families who had some relative or friend among "the Argonauts of '49" will be interested in these papers.

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS ARE COMING.—

the narrative of an American's travels through that unknown land Tibet (for 700 miles over ground never before trod by a white man), the experiences of escaping War-prisoners; American Newspapers described by well-known journalists; accounts of the great Indian Fighters, Custer and others; personal anecdotes of Lincoln, by his private secretaries; "The Faith Doctor," a novel by Edward Eggleston, with a wonderful rich programme of novelettes and stories by most of the leading writers, etc.

It is also announced that The Century has purchased the right to print, before its appearance in France or any other country, extracts from advance sheets of the famous Talleyrand Memoirs, which have been secretly preserved for half a century—to be first given to the world through the pages of an American magazine. All Europe is eagerly awaiting the publication of this personal history of Talleyrand—greatest of intriguers and diplomats.

The November Century begins the volume, and new subscribers should commence with that issue. The subscription price ($4,00) may be remitted directly to the publishers, The Century Co., 33 East 17th St, New York, or single copies may be purchased of any newsdealer. The publishers offer to send a free sample copy—a recent back number—to any one desiring it.

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WRIGHT'S POND LILY TOILET WASH
Is a saponaceous, transparent liquid prepared carefully from vegetal and floral ingredients. For every hygienic and cleansing purpose POND LILY meets the demand. It is deliciously scented and delightfully exhilarating in the bath, proving an excellent Substitute for the Turkish or Russian Bath.
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Nora.—We believe in advertising a good article and have experimentally adopted the plan of combining with other interests for mutual benefit in that line. For instance, our arrangement with a book-store (one of the oldest stands in Washington) enables us to supply our patrons with any publication they may desire, at lowest rates, by mail or otherwise. Tied with a reporting firm (the leading member of which was GENERAL GRANT'S first stenographer and last secretary) enables us to promptly respond to any call for shorthanders, typewriters, consulting accountants and so on. If you want to learn stenography, book-keeping, or a modern language, write us. Shorthand lessons by mail. Phonetic alphabet sent on receipt of stamp. In short, if you want information on any subject whatever, send stamp for reply and we will give it, or try to find some one who can.

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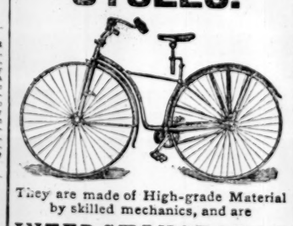

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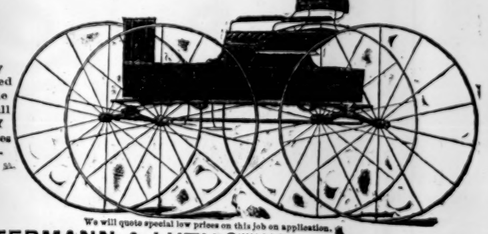

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Scribner's Magazine.

For the coming year will be noteworthy for a number of special features which the Publishers believe are of very unusual interest, and among them the following may be mentioned:

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD

contributes to the December number the first of a series of four "Articles upon Japan," its people, its ways and its thoughts. Mr. Robert Blum, who was commissioned to go to Japan for Scribner's Magazine, has prepared a very remarkable series of drawings to illustrate Sir Edwin's papers. Articles upon the recent Japanese Festival will follow, illustrated by Mr. Blum.

HENRY M STANLEY

has prepared for the January number an important article upon "The Pigmies of the Great African Forest." Another contribution in this field will be Mr. J. Scott Keltie's account of the recent "African Exhibition" held in London Both papers will be amply illustrated.

THE WRECKER,

a Serial Novel by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourn, will run through a large part of the year. Illustrated by Hole. A two-part-story by Frank R. Stockton will also appear.

PROF. JAMES BRYCE, M. P.,

author of "The American Commonwealth" will write a series of four articles upon India, embodying the results of his recent journey and studies on this land of never-ending interest.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

will be the subject of an important series somewhat upon the lines of the successful Railroad Articles. "Passenger Travel," "The Life of Officers and Men," "Speed and Safety Devices," and "Management," are some of the subjects touched upon and illustrated.

GREAT STREETS OF THE WORLD

is the title of a novel collection of articles on which the author and artist will collaborate to give the characteristics of famous thoroughfares. The first, on "Broadway," will be written by Richard Harding Davis and illustrated by Arthur B. Frost. Other; will follow on "Piccadilly," London "Boulevard," Paris; "The Corso", Rome.

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WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gulrkin.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Cadwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

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Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

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Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elliot Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Thos. P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep.

—*MISCELLANEOUS.*—

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The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
Electric Bells have been introduced.

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This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.
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New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
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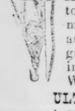
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The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING DEC'R 2, 1890.

☞The thrifty farmer is ever busy.

☞The price of corn is bound to advance.

☞Too little advertising is like planting too little seed.

☞The weather was never more favorable for out door work.

☞The attendance at the Alliance meeting last week was small.

☞Turkey was advertised free on Thanksgiving day, but not as "raw material."

☞That we have the land and the climate here cannot be disputed. Now is the time to invest.

☞There is no dispute managed without a passion, and yet there is scarce a dispute worth a passion.

☞It is reported that the "rot" is playing havoc with the sweet potatoes in portions of Camden and Currituck.

☞The new passenger steamboat, to ply between Elizabeth City and Newberne, is expected here on Thursday.

☞Our Winton friend, whose kind favor is received, will accept our thanks. We appreciate such remembrances accompanied, as this one was, with such kind words.

☞The farmers who exhibited articles at the Elizabeth City Fair are invited to call at this office and get a copy of the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture. It is a valuable book,

☞The special attention of our readers is called to the advertisements of the popular publications of Harper & Brothers—the *Weekly* and the *Bazar*—in this week's CAROLINIAN,

☞As the columns of the CAROLINIAN cannot be used to vent malicious spleen or serve personal ends, a recent communication, instead of being inserted, has been thrown into the waste basket, where all of a similar character will follow.

☞When there are a number of matters demanding a man's time and thought he will, if he is wise, take time enough to decide which is the most pressing, and then go at that and settle it before he allows anything to distract his attention.

☞Hornets' nests in the woods are about ripe enough to pick now. And these *papier mache* things are odd ornaments. The hornet was the first paper manufacturer, and he has always worked under the protective tariff of a needle in the extreme rear of his sewing machine.

☞The new Board of Commissioners for this county organized on Monday by electing Geo. M Scott esq, of Elizabeth City, Chairman. The bonds offered by the several county officers were accepted and they all qualified. The Commissioners acted with commendable fairness.

☞The colored citizens of Martin county are making extensive preparations to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation at Jamesville on January 1, 1891. Among the speakers will be Rev. Rev, J. C. Price, President of Livingston College. For information, address J. P. Bulter at Jamesville, N. C.

☞At the meeting of the Young Mens' Christian Association held at the Annex of the Methodist Church last Sunday afternoon a large crowd was in attendance and much interest manifested. The exercises consisted of singing and short talks by the members and a brief talk on the object and good these Associations are doing by Mr. Coulter, of Memphis, Tenn, who is Secretary of the Association for this State. These Sunday afternoon meetings are very interesting and the Association is doing a noble work and should have the aid of every young man—and old one too—in Elizabeth City.

☞A little before 2 o'clock on Wednesday last fire was discovered on the roof of the residence of C. W. Grandy esq. on corner of Road and Mathews streets. The alarm was given, the fire company responded promptly and soon had the hose deluging the roof and upper part of the building with water. The damage to house, furniture, etc, is estimated at $1000. Fully covered by insurance.

——For promptness and active efficiency the Fire Company deserves the highest commendation, When the fire bell strikes the members respond at once and with all possible dispatch have the Engine and hose at the place and at work on the burning building. The amount of property they have saved cannot be estimated, for which they are entitled to much more from the public than they receive. There is one thing, however, every citizen can and should do, and that is, instead of croaking, to have a good word to say for them,

☞Harsh counsels have no effect; they are like hammers which are always repulsed by the anvil

——Try a pair of Evett's fine shoes for ladies at Moses Weisel's.

——Fowler & Co, keep Reed's fine shoes for ladies and misses. If you have a hard foot to fit they will have a pair made specially for you.

☞Teach the boys how to earn money, and to make the reform in the next generation complete, teach the girls how not to spend it.

——Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell.*

——With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

☞A good cook throws away nothing. Every piece of bread, every nich of meat, every particle of vegetable, can be turned into something palatable.

——THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

——Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room, skylights, piles of goods and *rock bottom prices.*

☞A homeless paragraph says that a little salt sprinkled over the surface of a mustard plaster will enable the patient to keep it on for hours without suffering, This seems almost too good to be true.

——Cabbage Plants for Sale: I have about 20,000 cabbage plants which I will sell at 10 cents per hundred.
GEO. D. POOL

——Try one of Moses Weisel's fashionable hats,

☞A correspondent of the Norfolk *Virginian* in giving a report of the late Episcopal Convention at Windsor, says:

Rev. Mr. Williams, of Elizabeth City, delivered the opening sermon, which was considered by all who heard it to be a very strong argument in behalf of the principles of the church and full of theological learning.

——The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

——Moses Weisel is not rich, but he is pretty well known as a Fair Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

LOCAL MENTION

The National bird was pretty thoroughly discussed on Thursday. —An expert from the Georgia Factory has been here during the week putting the machinery in the Crystal Ice Company's large building near the Depot.—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor of the Baptist Church, has organized a Young Mens' Meeting, to be held on Tuesday nights.—The paving of Poindexter street with oyster shells is an improvement in the right direction. —Dr. W. W. Griggs paid a visit on Friday to his daughter who is attending the Norfolk College for Young Ladies.—The CAROLINIAN had pleasant calls the other day from J. C. Meekins sr, and D. O. Newberry, of Columbia. They were in the city on business.—Louis Selig, the Water street Jeweller, is happy. It is a bouncing boy!—From some cause, possibly because so many were out, but meagre reports are heard from the Nimrods who went gunning on Thanksgiving. 'Tis said the "woods was full of 'em," with not enough game to go round.—The CAROLINIAN latch string still hangs out. The editor's friends are always welcome.—Be neighborly, be sociable, be friendly. The poet says:

All are needed by each one;
Nothing is fair or good alone.

—There are some very bright boys and girls attending the Elizabeth City Academy, and, if they live, they will be heard from in the vocations they enter.—There is no class the editor feels deeper interest in than the younger members of the families who regularly read the CAROLINIAN. He remembers how, when a boy, the paper his father took interested and benefited him, awakening a desire for information and of finding out what was going on in the great world, and he feels that this is what every local family paper should aim to do.—Felix Jones esq, the *elected* but "counted out" Representative from Camden, called on Friday. He reports the corn crop in that county about an average but the cotton yield is the best for a number of years.—Old March Martin, a well known and universally respected colored man, died on the 26th ult. His funeral was attended by the members of the Society to which he belonged.—"That's as true as I live,' said a certain dealer a few days ago to a customer. "Yes, but how true do you live?" was the suspicious reply.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Elizabeth City Fair will be held next Monday. —The venerable Major Bell, on Shepard street, continues on the sick list.—The number of vessels changing their hailing port to Elizabeth City is increasing.—The store windows are already beginning to be reminders that the holidays are approaching.—"More in sorrow than in anger" can truly be said of the letter O.—To several young men in town, in all kindness, the CAROLINIAN has this to say;

You'll find that luck
Is only pluck
To try things over and over.
Patience and skill
Courage and will
Are the four leaves of luck's clover.

—Mr. J. R. Coombs, who has charge of the Electric Light Company's Works here, has accepted an Agency from the Columbus, O, "Reliance Oil and Grease Company,"—Mr. John W. Sharber, one of the newly elected county Commissioners, gave notice that he would not qualify. The Magistrates were called together on Saturday to fill the vacancy. Ex-Commissioner Elliott Whitehurst, of Providence, was elected.—Never stop people who are hurrying along the street and detain them for ten or twenty minutes. A busy man's time is valuable.—As soon as workmen can be engaged several more new dwellings are to be put up in different parts of the city.—Thompson is kept busy filling orders for brick. He manufactures the best in the market.—Several more drunks arrested last week—The Festival held last week by the ladies of the Baptist Church was a success.—The entertainment at the Academy on Friday night was most decidedly a creditable one and was greatly enjoyed by a large audience.—What is this rumor about our Military Company, the Pasquotank Rifles? Can it be true hat there is so much apathy and indifference as to threaten disbandment? By no means let this happen. Having won the honor of vieing with the best Companies of the State let them resolve to keep up the organization. An important meeting of the Company is to be held at the Armory to night.—The recent heavy frosts have wilted most of the bright flowers that have been decorating the flower gardens. The hardier varieties of the chrysanthemums are about all left in bloom. Of it the poet well said:

Beautiful flower that comes when others die
To mystic winter's threshold drear,
Dispelling from the autumn sky
The sadness of the dying year.

—Mr. J. C. Markham is about to return from Norfolk to this place. He has rented the store being put up by Mrs. Hill near the Market House. —Mr. and Mrs. E. Gardenier, of Springville, N. Y., are on a visit here—A protracted meeting is in progress at the Presbyterian Church, Preaching every night.—Mrs. Lieut Chaytor is stopping at the Albemarle.—Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Old spent the Sabbath at Berkley, Va.—Mr. S. S. Fowler is off on a visit to Philadelphia.—The CAROLINIAN had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. A. O. Edson, of Tull's, and found him to be an intelligent and well posted gentleman, and politically "all right."—Those who know state that the bonds of the county officers are the best given in Pasquotank since the war.—Hon. T. G. Skinner stopped here on Friday, on his way to Washington.—At Allen's on Road street, may be seen ripe strawberries recently picked from a patch near town.—During the past week we have had visitors from Laurel Del; Moorestown, N. J., Cincinnati, O., Saginaw, Mich, Pittsburg, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., Columbus, Ga., Richmond, Va, Baltimore and Philadelphia.—An entertainment for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church is in course of preparation—E. F. Aydlett esq, was off on a professional trip to Tyrrell this week and C. W. Grandy leaves to-morrow for Montgomery, Ala, to appear in the Banks' will case.—Remember, the CAROLINIAN goes to press on Tuesday evenings, and all matter intended for insertion must be handed in not later than Monday,

For Sale.

A store with residence attached and 4 out houses, located in the central business portion of Edenton, is offered for sale on liberal terms. For information apply at this office.

The Pasquotank Sunday School Association.

The first annual Convention of the Pasquotank Sunday School Association was held in the Baptist Church in Elizabeth City on November 25th and 26th, Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston in the chair and James Y Old Secretary. There were 28 representatives from the several schools in the county, from whom interesting reports were made. On Tuesday night addresses were delivered by Rev. C. A. G. Thomas upon "The Ideal Sunday School," and by W. J. Griffin esq, upon "The Bible and how to teach it." On Wednesday after the morning exercises a Teachers' meeting was held when an address on the Relation of the Church to the Sunday School was delivered by Rev. E M Jordan. The following officers were elected: Rev. Dr. F. H Johnston, President; Rev. C A. G. Thomas, Vice President; Jas. Y. Old, Secretary; G. W. Brothers, Assistant Secretary; J. D. Fulmer, Treasurer; S. S. Fowler, S. L. Sheep, E F. Aydlett and F. F. Cahoon, Executive Committee.
REPORTER.

— Lines to Moses Weisel's competitors:
Just sit and take it easy,
You are not scared we hope,
For though your talk is breezy
With his prices you can't cope.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.
To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York

——If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage. We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on as promptly.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H Morris, Newark, Ark, says: "Was down with abscess of lungs and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health. Try it. Sample bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Hon. T. R. Jernigan, editor of the Weekly Intelligencer, will soon begin the publication of an evening paper in Raleigh. It will be thoroughly equipped, it is said, and will publish the press dispatches.

An exchange states that the male wasp does not sting Before investigating the truth of this assertion we would advise our readers to secure a bottle of Salvation Oil. Sold by all dealers.

Reward—We will pay a reward of one thousand dollars for any certificate published by us regarding Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup not found genuine.
A. C. Meyer & Co,
Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Charles Price, of North Carolina, has been elected third vice president of the lady board of management of the Chicago World's Fair.

Many Persons
Are broken down from overwork or household cares **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

The new legislature meets at Raleigh on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in next January.

Notice!

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of The Elizabeth City Fair held at the Court House in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1890, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, Will meet at 3 o'clock P. M.
F. JOHN, Sec'y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rightly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

1891.
Harper's Bazar
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home, Giving the latest information with regard to the Fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashion-plates and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensible alike to the home dress maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women, During 1891 Agnes B. Ormsbee will write a series of articles on "The House Comfortable;" Juliet Corson will treat of "Sanitary Living," and an interesting succession of papers on "Women in Art and History," superbly illustrated, will be furnished by Theodore Child. The serial stories will be by Walter Pesant and Thomas Hardy.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
Per Year:
HARPER'S BAZAR.....4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY.....$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.....2 00
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt or order

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.
Address: HARPER & BROTHERS.
New York

20000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us, reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? We want a few men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Now is the time. You can work all or spare time only, and can live at home. Large earnings are sure from first start. Everything new. Capital not needed. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes with our work. All who take hold of it are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they make money. You can safely devote your evenings to the business, and make many dollars. Any one can do the work. Boys earn nearly as much as men. Send us your address and see for yourself. Full particulars, directions and outfit sent free. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address at once, TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Only $20.

High Arm $25.00
FAVORITE SINGER.
Drop leaf, fancy cover, large drawers, nickel rings, full line attachments. Sent on trial. Buy of Manufacturers to get new machines. Warranted 5 years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACINE CO.
200 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
We Pay Freight.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U, S, Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge, Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C.A. Snow & Co,
— OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, —
Washington, - D. C

Prompt Returns. Established 1866.
J. W. WHARTON,
Wholesale
—Fruit and Produce--
Commission Merchant,
5 South Deleware Avenue Market, Phila,
Oranges, Apples. Potatoes
Onions, Peaches, Berries and Southern Vegetables
A Specialty.
Stencils furnished. Correspondence invited.

I PAY

For This Space,

—0—

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

The Best People

Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All Thinking People

Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a

High Grade of Quality.

—0—

Moses Weisel,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SALOMONSKY.

ICE AND COAL!

RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C.
FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

—The—
Elizabeth City Academy.
For Both Sexes.

Opens its 13th Annual Term Sept. 22, 1890

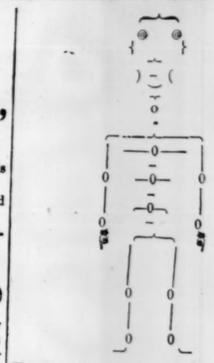
Prepares for college or business. Commercial department enlarged, offering fine opportunities for business education. Faculty of five teachers. Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including full board and tuition, from $100 to $135. Music and Art extra Send for catalogue,
S. L. SHEEP. Principal.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said decased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.


This Man was Skinned through trading with people who offered to undersell us.
We Make no Bones about saying that nobody can, does or shall undersell us or beat us in any feature of **Cheapness and Quality.** When it comes to making Bargains, that is, giving the best goods for the least money, we are **Facile princeps,** which is Latin for Big Injin, or The-Man-who-Gets-There.

ROBINSON & CO,
Dealers In
Groceries,
Hardware,
Stoves, Tin-Ware, China, Glass-ware, Oils,
Paints,
Ship Chandlery, Lime, Cement, &c, &c.
Water Street,
Elizabeth City, N.C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served, We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of
Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery. Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c,
Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

FOWLER & CO.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
AND ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO MEET THE
Wants of the People.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass-ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

H. Hiltgartner Sons
Steam
Marble Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wa coting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
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ALTIMORE, MD.

F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
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Maltby & Oldfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN
Norfolk Steam Works Hand-made, Pressed, Moulded or Shaped Building and Paving Bricks.
Drain Tiles,
For Farm Drainage and small Culverts.
Cement Pipe,
For Well Curbs and large Culverts.

George S. Oldfield,
Office & P. O. Address 26 Holt St. & at works.
—Telephone No. 206.—
Manufactories, Maltby St., & B. C. Turnpike.
Norfolk, - Va.

NETS FOR '90-91.
The Gloucester Net & Twine Company
invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gill Nets, Traps and Seines, with Seine Twine of the best grade they can make, as good, they believe as the best, and as low as faithful work can be offered at. Cuts and unreasonably low prices invariably invite low grade of goods. The long experience of the under writer is an assurance that the
Best Goods
are the most economical to the poores Fisherman.
Our Mr. Cha's B. Ladd will visit the Sounds about the middle of October and will have with him a full line of samples of Twines and Nets suitable for the Sound Fisheries
We invite your business for the coming season and beg to say that our prices and terms will be as favorable as any and our quality excelled by no one. No order is too large or too small for us to handle.
Wm. Stowe,
President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and 41 years in the American Net and Twine Co,
Boston Mass

—*TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.*—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

EDULE TAKES EFFECT MAY 1 1890,

ail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11:25 A. M, Northbound, leaves at 2:25 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.

The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7:00 A. M, and returning, arrives at 9:45 P. M. This train does not go to Norfolk but goes into Berkley.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville,
M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City,
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 77 North river.
T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent

Norfolk & North Carolina
Canal Co.,
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.
HENRY ROBERT Superintend

A Handsome and Useful Present,
"GET THE BEST."
The PAUL E. WIRT
Fountain Pen.
"An absolutely perfect fountain pen, compared with which all others are frank failures."—*Mark Twain.*
Gives absolute satisfaction to over 300,000 people. Simple, Durable and Reliable To suit any hand;
More sold than all others combined
Send for Catalogue
Address, PAUL E. WIRT, Blo
Pa,
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DR. KOCH'S FLUID.

The Liquid Lymph With Which He Inoculates Consumptives.

What It Looks Like and How It is Used on Patients.

In all parts of the civilized world Dr. Koch's cure for consumption is exciting tremendous interest. More than 2000 doctors from all parts of the world have gone to Berlin to study the new method of treating consumption, and patients by the tens of thousand have flocked to the German capital to get inoculated with the magic lymph. Speaking editorially, the New York *World* says of Dr. Koch's discovery:

"Dr. Koch has furnished the physicians of the world with an effective weapon against the most redoubtable enemy of the human race. He has done that which must alleviate suffering in nearly half the homes in all civilized countries. Other physicians are adding constantly to the benefits that science has bestowed upon mankind, and some great ones have made immortal additions to the agencies with which disease is fought. But there is no name on the roll that will equal his, for no other malady is so universal nor is any more deadly than that his remedy assails, and what is already proved shows that this remedy far surpasses in effectiveness all hitherto essayed, and may even promise the eventual eradication of consumption.

"Just what Dr. Koch has done in this regard it may be well to state. In 1882 he laid before the world evidence of the real nature of tuberculous disease and its dependence upon the presence of a specific germ, which he called the bacillus tuberculosis. All previous knowledge on the pathology of this disease has no value in comparison with this. Koch showed that the germ existed in the tissues of all consumptive patients; that if this germ were lodged in the bodies of animals previously healthy they died of tuberculosis; that there was no tuberculosis without this germ, and that the disease was propagated by the transmission of this germ and not otherwise. Upon that discovery followed the universal inquiry: 'Can that germ be killed in the body without hurt to the body' for it was obvious that to kill the germ was the radical cure of the disease. Koch now answers by producing a remedy which, approved, does kill the bacillus and does not hurt the patient. He saves all patients in whom the disease has not gone so far the death is impending.

A correspondent of the *World* attended a clinic of Dr. Bergmann, a famous Berlin physician, and from one of his assistants obtained the following account of the precious liquid and the manner of inoculating patients:

"It is important to understand that the tuberculosis disease, which exhibits itself in many forms with children, begins usually with what is known as wasting away, attacking their abdominal organs, also in what is known as scrofula, in which the enlarged glands appear on the neck, followed by hideous sores. Lupus is commonly called tuberculosis of the skin. In lupus, the skin, bones and joints also suffer. In 1882 Koch made it known that this disease was due to a minute germ which ravages the entire body. What seem under the most powerful microscope this organism looks like a fine scrap of the thinnest thread. Once having entered the body it rapidly grows and multiplies, gradually destroying the tissues on which it lives. Koch's method of destroying the bacilli is founded on exact scientific principles. He claims that his fluid will destroy the living tissue in which these germs live, and that with the death of the tissue the activity and ultimate expulsion of the germ from the body must ensue.

"What does Koch's precious liquid look like? I asked.

"It has somewhat the color of sherry, and slightly viscid. It is supplied from Koch's laboratory much too strong for use. Before injection it is usually diluted to one one-hundredth of its original strength. It is a most deadly poison. An overdose produces serious results. One patient so overdosed was unconscious for thirty-six hours, and was expected to die at any moment. The remedy is usually administered by subcutaneous injection with a syringe invented by Dr. Koch. This consists of the usual glass cylinder and hollow needle, but instead of a piston to eject the contents an india-rubber ball is used, which when pressed forces out the fluid with much power.

"The inoculation is generally made under the skin between the shoulder blades. When the fluid is used on healthy persons commonly no particular result ensues unless a large dose is administered. But when inoculated in a tuberculous patient extraordinary effects are produced in whatever portion of the body there is any tubercular living tissue. Koch's liquid is carried everywhere by the blood and finds and attacks its enemy. The parts affected become irritated and inflamed; the whole system becomes affected; the patient's temperature rises until at the end of twelve hours it may reach the excessive height of 106 degrees. It soon falls, however, and each succeeding injection rises less than the previous inoculation, finally followed by no noticeable rise at all. Such cases we regard as cured; the patients are believed to be free from tuberculous tissue; but it is undeniable that after an interval inoculation may again produce a rise of temperature, and tubercular bacilli may reappear. It is certainly not true that the disappearance of bacilli or their complete absence from the sputa implies that the patient has no tuberculi; but it is certain that after the treatment by Koch's method the sputa, which formerly swarmed with bacilli, becomes free, the patient loses the hacking cough, the night sweats, inability to eat, and gains weight and spirits. The presence of bacillin the sputa is a certain proof of tuberculosis, but their absence does not prove the contrary. Some very bad cases of consumption which have been inoculated by Koch's treatment received no benefit from it, whereas milder ones have. In the case of one patient who died of a different disease while under treatment, a post-mortem examination showed no sign of the arrest of consumption."

A GENERAL'S MISTAKE.

Three Soldiers Executed for a Murder They Did Not Commit.

A despatch from Warsaw, Poland, by way of Vienna, has stated that the father of one of the three young soldiers who were hastily executed by General Gourko, the Military Governor, on a charge of murder, of which they proved to be entirely innocent, has gone insane. The father in question is a well-to-do merchant, and offered several thousand roubles to a charitable object if his son should be respited long enough for a thorough inquiry. The respite was refused, and the day after the execution the real murderer surrendered.

The affair has caused a great sensation in Russia. General Gourko is watched for fear he may commit suicide. He has fallen under the deep displeasure of the Czar, and is temporarily relieved from his office, pending his Majesty's decision as to what, if any, punishment he shall undergo for his blunder.

A STEAMBOAT BURNED.

Five Persons Perish on Board the Magnificent T. P. Leathers.

The magnificent river palace T. P. Leathers, the finest stern wheel steamboat plying the Mississippi, caught fire just after leaving Fort Adams, twenty miles above Bayou Sara, La., at 11:30 o'clock the other morning, on her way do n the river. The boat's head was turned to shore, and all the passengers rescued, but the vessel and her cargo of 2500 bales of cotton were totally consumed. Four roustabouts and the chambermaid perished in the flames.

The T. P. Leathers was comparatively a new boat, owned by Captain T. P. Leathers, who is known from Maine to the Gulf in connection with Captain Cowder's celebrated outlet scheme.

THE KOCH LYMPH.

Successful Experiments With the Consumption Cure in Cologne.

A series of experiments have been conducted at Cologne by Dr. Prior with the Koch curative lymph. Forty-five physicians attended the experiments. In all the cases the symptoms following the injections of the lymph were precisely similar to those described by Professor Koch. Among the patients was a woman who was suspected of being affected with a tubercular disease. The usual methods of diagnosis had, however, failed to define positively the disease from which she was suffering. She was treated with an injection of the lymph, which caused a violent reaction, thus proving beyond doubt the existence of tuberculosis.

A CURIOUS scene occurred at the execution of the murderer, Schuster, at Barmenstein, East Prussia. He begged as a special act of grace to be allowed to sing a couplet before the sword fell. Permission was readily accorded to him and he commenced to sing it, and continued singing until the sword severed his head from his body.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

DR. JACOBI, a leading physician of New York City, has sent to Berlin for the lymph which Dr. Koch uses in inoculating consumptive patients, and will conduct a series of experiments in a metropolitan hospital with a view to examining the efficacy of the remedy.

BARNEY BRELL, a hard character, murdered his wife and killed himself at Butler, Penn. The couple had lived unhappily many years.

THE strength of the upward movement in the stock market in New York City was severely tested, first by the announcement of August Belmont's sudden death and again by the suspension of Edward Brandon, an active member of the Exchange, who failed for $1,500,000. It stood the test remarkably well.

THOMAS FAWCETT & Co., one of the largest coal firms in Pittsburg, Penn., have failed for $400,000.

THE Brazilian war ships Aquidaban and Guanabara, bearing the great gold medal sent by the new republic of the South to the President of the United States, as a token of gratitude for his prompt recognition of the existing Government, arrived in New York Harbor.

B. H. SHILLABER ("Mrs. Partington"), died at his home in Chelsea, Mass., a few days ago.

AT Nineveh, Broome County, N. Y., Ray French committed suicide by shooting. He was nineteen years old, and had been married only a few months.

DR. AUSTIN SCOTT, of New Brunswick, N. J., has been unanimously elected President of Rutgers College. He is at present one of the Professors in the institution. He is forty, and a graduate of Yale College.

DR. C.T. BEAN, of Chelsea, the largest man in Massachusetts, is dead, aged sixty. He weighed 495 pounds. For fifteen years he had been growing more corpulent, the result, it is said, of medicine taken for malaria.

EVA HAMILTON, wife of the late Robert Ray Hamilton, was released from the State Prison at Trenton, N. J., by the Court of Pardons. She had served one year, one month and twenty days of her sentence, having been lodged in prison on October 5, 1889.

AN assignment was made by the large cotton commission firm of Richard H. Allen & Co., New York City. Tight money was the cause. The parent house at Memphis, Tenn. Thomas H. Allen & Co.), also made an assignment.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, a religious fanatic, committed suicide at Ansonia, Conn., by cutting his throat.

FRANK OATMAN and Cliff Beatley, nine and eleven years old respectively, were struck and killed by a train near Sandy Hill, N. Y., on a recent afternoon.

FULLY 25,000 people went to Eastern Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., and saw Yale beat Princeton at football by a score of 32 to 0. A crowded stand containing 2000 people fell during the progress of the game and many persons were seriously hurt.

South and West.

DR. A. M. TURNER, an ex-member of the Legislature, choked his wife and little daughter to death at Falkville, Ala. The doctor has twice been in an asylum.

CONGRESSMAN HITT, of Illinois, was served with a notice that his seat would be contested.

ANDREW A. LIPSCOMB, D.D., LL.D., ex-Chancellor of the University of Georgia, died recently at Athens, Ga. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., September 6, 1816.

THE Potts Salt and Lumber Company, of Detroit, the largest firm in Michigan, owning nearly the entire salt and lumber interests in Fosco and Oscoda Counties, has failed for more than a million dollars.

A FIRE in Power's dry goods building at St. Paul, Minn., caused $150,000 damage.

BELL & RESTUS'S private bank at Duluth, Minn., has suspended. The deposits are about $500,000, the capital $100,000, and the surplus $100,000.

THE boiler of John H. Ackers & Co.'s steam sawmill at Scotland, Worth County, Ga., exploded, killing three men and injuring four others. The killed are Augustus Stinson, of Angelica, Wis.; Thomas Simmons and Adolphus McMillan.

Washington.

IN the Jugigo case, the Japanese condemned murderer now in Auburn Prison, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decision of the New York Court that Jugigo be executed by electricity.

THE annual report, just filed, of Mr. Lacey, the Comptroller of the Currency, covers the operations of the Bureau for the twelve months ended October 31, 1890. During this period 307 new National banks have been organized, fifty have gone into voluntary liquidation, and nine have been placed in the hands of receivers.

MRS. HARRISON, wife of the President, invited the Washington correspondents to inspect the new blue room at the White House. It is a marvel of beauty. It has been refurnished and redecorated after designs suggested by her.

COMMODORE RAMSAY, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy recommends that vacancies in the lower grades of the Pay Corps shall be fill by graduates of the Naval Academy. Commodore Ramsay devotes much space to the subject of the personnel of the Navy.

THE Civil Service Commission recently received a letter from a man in Columbus, Ohio, offering them $50 if they would raise his son's average on a recent examination from sixty-five to seventy per cent. and make him eligible to a position in the Pension Office.

A STATEMENT prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the exports of merchandise from the United States during the year ended October 31 last aggregated $850,675,340, and the imports $817,824,268.

THE total population of the country, as verified by the Census Bureau, is 62,622,250.

ADMIRAL DA SILVEIRA and his staff of the Brazilian squadron left New York and arrived in Washington. The officers and men on board the Brazilian ships are suffering seriously from the cold.

ALL the Executive Departments of the Government and the offices of the City Government were closed Thanksgiving Day, and mercantile business was generally suspended. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Dr. Scott, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Williams, the wife of General Williams, attended divine services. After the service the party returned to the White House and ate Thanksgiving dinner.

Foreign.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN barrels of gold, worth altogether $5,500,000, passed through Koeningsberg from St. Peters burg on the way to London. The money was packed in three cars, and was attended by a military escort.

THE Adna pit of the Bruex Mining Company at Tschansch, Austria, has collapsed, owing to the mine being flooded. Twenty men were killed.

QUEEN REGENT EMMA proclaimed the young Princess Wilhelmina Queen of the Netherlands, while accepting the regency during her minority.

FIVE persons were killed and eleven badly injured by a boiler explosion in a sawmill at St. Johns, New Brunswick.

THE Queen's Speech was read, opening the British Parliament, and was afterward discussed in both houses. Mr. Gladstone will withdraw from the Home Rule fight if Mr. Parnell continues its leader, Mr. Parnell was unanimously re-elected to the leadership by the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament.

THE Duke of Nassau has officially accepted the crown of Luxemburg. In his address he makes the usual appeal to God to assist him in reigning justly. Kaiser Wilhelm has sent congratulations.

A DESPERATE frontier fight took place at Anton Chico, a Mexican village, between cowboys and Mexicans. Twelve men were killed and twenty-eight wounded.

DISPATCHES from Eberfeld, Germany, say that the Wupper River has risen, and that five persons have been drowned in the floods. Two bridges have been carried away, and other damage done. The neighboring town of Barmen was flooded.

A FINANCIAL crisis prevails in Buenos Ayres. Several credit houses have closed. There was a tumult on the Bourse, and the police were called upon to quell the disturbance.

THIRTY-TWO miners were drowned by the flooding of the Breux pit at Vienna, Austria.

THE failure is announced of Messrs. Oostendorp & Co., bankers of Antwerp, Belgium, whose liabilities are estimated at $1,500,000. Their assets are said to consist largely of land in the Argentine Republic.

By the help of American volunteers President Bogran, of Honduras, defeated the insurgent Sanchez, who was captured and shot. Colonel Alden Baker, an American, was killed.

THE total number of deaths from cholera in Spain during the present epidemic is about 3000. The disease has not yet been stamped out in Valencia.

EXCITED INDIANS.

Preparing for the Expected Coming of Their Messiah.

Large Bodies of Troops Ready to Quell an Uprising.

The Indians throughout the West have been in a great state of excitement because of the expected coming of a Messiah who would restore them the lands now held by the whites. Their religious enthusiasm has found vent in pow-wows, feasts and "the ghost dance." So frenzied did they become at some of the agencies that trouble was feared, and troops were concentrated at various points to protect the isolated settlers, who would be the first to suffer in case of an uprising. Late details of the condition of affairs are given in dispatches as follows:

The largest force that has been mustered in the west since 1876-7 is in the region about Pine Ridge Agency, where there are 7000 Indians all told. The reinforcements were sent by reason of the advices received from General Brooke, who was disposed to take a very serious view of the situation. The troops at every fort or army station in Missouri, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming have been drawn upon, and other detachments of the army are under orders to hold themselves in readiness. Apparently General Miles believes that if the Indians do go on the warpath the campaign against them will be a protracted one, for he is moving field artillery and large quantities of ammunition and supplies, as well as cavalry and infantry. The troops are under orders not to attack the Indians until they do something more warlike than dancing. Instructions are to prevent trouble if possible by persuading Indians to return to the agency.

The War Department is giving every assistance in its power to General Miles. In addition to the military force in his division ten troops of cavalry stationed in Arizona and New Mexico and Texas, a large force from Fort Riley, including two light batteries of artillery, have been forwarded to Pine Ridge Agency to reinforce his command.

General Schofield has instructed General Miles to find out if the cause of the present dissatisfaction among the Indians is due more to lack of rations than to their belief in the coming of the new Messiah. There are plenty of reports on that subject already in the hands of the War Department, and all of them declare that the Indians have been unpaid and underpaid, and that their petitions for more rations have been disregarded by the Indian Bureau. In accordance with the instructions Colonel Heyl, Inspector-General, left for the West, and will visit all the army posts and most of the agency stations.

An officer at Los Angeles, Cal., writes to General Miles that he has no doubt that the Indian Messiah is one Johnson Sides, a sort of self-appointed missionary among the Indians, and known as the "Peacemaker." He called on the writer of the letter last spring and said he had been visited by Indians from many localities to whom he delivered the Bible story of Christ's mission on earth. The officer believes that the story, by frequent repetition, has gradually developed into the now well-known story of the Indian Messiah.

Buffalo Bill, who went West to be on hand in case of an uprising, declared that he is in favor of taking care of Sitting Bull as one of the first moves toward a settlement of the Indian troubles. "Of all the bad Indians," said he, "Sitting Bull is the worst. Rock Bear and Red Shirt are fighting chiefs and will do whatever is necessary to defeat Sitting Bull. They were with me. He can always be found with the disturbing element, and if there is no disturbance he will foment one. He is a dangerous Indian, and his conduct now portends trouble. Old Red Cloud, who is disposed to be friendly to the whites, was the leader of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre. He has a son who is out with the Ghost Dancers and looking for a chance to win his spurs. The best fighting blood of the Sioux tribe as well as of the Cheyennes is represented in the dancers. What appears most ominous to me is the widespread influence of this Messiah movement. Indians do not telegraph nor write letters. They cannot communicate except by couriers, yet we find all these Western tribes from the coast to the Mississippi and from British Columbia to Arizona dancing the Ghost Dance and looking for the coming of their great leader. Several of the chiefs will assist the whites."

Stewart, the saddler, at Standing Rock Agency, while out buggy riding visited the Indian camp, four miles from town, and saw the Indians perform the Messiah dance. They were all nearly naked and painted hideously. They gathered around Stewart and one Indian pointed toward the blazing sun, shook Stewart with the other hand and shouted: "See! See! There he is now. The Indian Messiah is coming now. See! See!" Stewart acknowledged that he saw the Messiah and the Indians seemed greatly pleased.

A ranchman named Scoville, who left his his place near Bosbad to take refuge at Pierre, South Dakota, talked recently with some of the Messiah Indians. They said that the Indian did not stop the white man from worshiping his Great Spirit, and that if the white man tried to stop the Indian he would fight and kill all the whites that came near. He only wanted to be left alone to dance, and no whites must come about. If the Great Father sent soldiers to stop them they would be served like Custer's soldiers were. The consensus of opinion at Pierre was that affairs were at a critical stage among the Indians, and that the least thing would precipitate an outbreak, but if no interference was offered to the fanatics the excitement would pass off.

The Ghost Dance Described.

Mrs. James A. Finley, wife of the post trader at Pine Ridge Agency, thus describes the ghost dance: "One ghost dance that I saw was participated in by 480 Indians. In preparing for the dance they cut the tallest tree that they can find, and having dragged it to a level piece of prairie, set it up in the ground. Under this tree four of the head men stand. The others form in a circle and begin to go around and around the tree. They begin the dance on Friday afternoon. It is kept up Saturday and Sunday until sundown. During all this time they do not eat or drink.

"They keep going round in one direction until they become so dizzy that they can scarcely stand, then turn and go in the other direction and keep it up until they swoon from exhaustion. This is what they strive to do, for while they are in a swoon they think they see and talk with the new Christ. When they regain consciousness they tell their experiences to the four wise men under the tree. All their tales end with the same story about the two mountains that are to belch forth mud and bury the white man and the return of good old Indian times. They lose all their senses in the dance. They think they are animals. Some go down on all fours and bob about like buffaloes. When they cannot lose their senses from exhaustion they butt their heads together, beat them upon the ground, and do anything to become insensible, so that they may be ushered into the presence of the new Christ.

"At the end of the dance they have a grand feast, the revel lasting all Sunday night. They kill several steers and eat them raw, drink and gorge themselves to make up for their fast. At last Friday's dance one of the braves was to go into a trance and remain in this condition for days. At the close of this period he was to come to life as a buffalo—he would still have the form of a man, but he would be a buffalo. They were then to kill the buffalo, and every Indian who did not eat a piece of him would become a dog. The man who was to turn into a buffalo was perfectly willing, and I suppose they have killed and eaten him by this time.

"If the Government just lets them alone there will be no need of troops; they will kill themselves dancing. Seven or eight of them died as a result of one dance near Wounded Knee. Every Indian has about four clubs made out of round stones twisted in rawhide. They throw these around during the dance, strew the ground with them and beat their heads against them."

SIX BANKS FAIL.

All Small Western Concerns Under One Management.

An extensive bank failure has occurred, involving no less than six Southwestern financial concerns, which were all practically under the one management. They are the Newton National Bank at Newton, Kan., with branches at Guthrie, Normal, El Reno, Stillwater and Whitewater. A short time ago a run was made on the Guthrie bank, but the Newton Bank went to its rescue and met all claims presented.

Since that time the credit of the whole group of banks has been more or less impaired. The failure was precipitated by the Kansas City banks withdrawing their support. The Newton Bank was taken possession of by the Federal authorities and next day the Guthrie Bank closed its doors, while the Whitewater concern is in the hands of the examiners. Nothing has been heard from the El Reno, Norman and Stillwater banks. The assets of the Newton, Guthrie and Whitewater banks are believed to be equal to the liabilities, and the bankers there say they expect a settlement will be made dollar for dollar.

AUGUST BELMONT.

The Distinguished American Financier Dies in New York City.

August Belmont the banker, representative of the Rothschilds in this country, died on a recent morning at 3 o'clock, at his residence, in Fifth avenue, New York City. He had been confined to his bed for several days by an attack of pneumonia, from which he died. His wife and sons were constantly at his bedside. Mrs. Belmont, Perry, Oliver and August Belmont, Jr., were present when the great banker expired.

AUGUST BELMONT.

August Belmont has been an active character in financial circles four decades. He was born in 1818 on his father's farm in the Rhenish Palatine, near Frankfort, Germany.

He received a thorough commercial training as a schoolboy and after finishing a full course of studies he was sent to Frankfort, where, at the age of fifteen, he entered a prominent banking house as an office boy. His first duties consisted of sweeping, cleaning, running errands and other work of the kind.

It was as the agent of this house that Mr. Belmont came to New York. He arrived in New York in 1837, a time of great financial disturbance, and by a judicious and skillful use of the means at his command not only served his employers to their entire satisfaction, but laid the foundation for his own vast fortune as a banker.

In 1844 he was appointed Consul General for Austria in New York City. He served in this position for five years, and only relinquished his office on account of his sympathies with the Hungarians.

In 1853 he was appointed American Minister to Holland, and his services in that capacity are recorded as unexceptional.

When thirty-three years of age he met the then famous beauty, Miss Perry, daughter of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. After a short courtship they were married.

He was looked upon as a leader of fashion. In 1841 he fought a duel under romantic and mysterious circumstances. The meeting took place near Elkton, Md., on August 26, 1841. Mr. Belmont received a wound in the hip which caused him to limp ever afterward.

But it is through his connection with the turf, perhaps, that August Belmont became more widely known than in diplomatic or banking circles. He was President of the American Jockey Club when that organization was formed in 1867. August Belmont has since been a prominent figure in racing and breeding circles.

His annual income from the stocks, bonds and Government securities owned by him was $500,000, and he had other resources.

INTERNAL REVENUES.

Report of Commissioner Mason of the Last Fiscal Year.

The report of John W. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the operations of that service during the last fiscal year has been submitted to the Treasury. The total collections for the year were $142,594,696, or $11,700,262 more than the collections last year. The total cost of collection was $4,095,111, $90,618 less than the cost last year.

The following is a statement in brief of the operations of the service for 1890, as compared with the operations of the year 1889: Gallons of spirits produced, 111,101,738, an increase of 19,968,188 gallons; receipts from tobacco, cigars, snuff, cigarettes, etc., $33,938,991, an increase of $2,092,136; barrels of beer produced, 27,516,944, an increase of 2,442,091 barrels; receipts from oleomargarine, $786,291, a decrease of $107,956; number of distilleries operated, 6211, an increase of 1862; quantity of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses June 30 last, 89,721,053 gallons.

The decreased production of oleomargarine is attributed to the open pasturage last winter and consequent abundant supply of natural butter at low prices, and secondarily to the more rigid enforcement of certain restrictive State laws prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine.

The total receipts from internal revenue for the year are estimated at $145,000,000. The total estimated reduction in receipts for the year ending June 30, 1891, will aggregate $4,348,382.72. The estimated expenses of the service for the year ending June 30, 1892, are $4,262,090, principally for salaries. The Commissioner suggests that Congress so amend the law as to require the sugar bounty to be ascertained and paid by the Secretary of Agriculture.

MURDERED IN COURT.

A Criminal Runs Amuck, Killing Three Men.

The town of Rivas, in Nicaragua, was recently the scene of a terrible tragedy, almost unparalleled in criminal history. Tomas Martinez was arraigned for trial, charged with attempting to murder Dr. Trinidad Flores. When the charges were read and the accused was called upon to plead he stepped four paces to the front and putting his hand into his inner breast pocket exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, I know that the jury will condemn me, but before being condemned I must get rid of this one!" and he thereupon drew a revolver and shot Dr. Flores dead.

Senor Gustavo Chamorro, who stood next to Dr. Flores, picked up a chair, but almost immediately fell to the ground, being shot through the brain. At this juncture Senor Gregorio Rojas, an old gentleman, father-in-law of the first victim, closed with the prisoner, who did not hesitate to draw the trigger, and the ball passed through Senor Rojas's mouth, coming out back of his neck.

The remarkable operation of transplanting a bone from a live dog to a boy was performed at the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, New York City. Boy and dog will remain bound together until their bones unite.

THE MARKETS.

48	NEW YORK.		
Beeves		3 25	@ 5 15
Milch Cows, com. to good		25 00	@45 00
Calves, common to prime		2 12½	@ 7 50
Sheep		4 00	@ 5 50
Lambs		5 25	@ 6 60
Hogs—Live		3 75	@ 4 15
	Dressed	5	@ 6
Flour—City Mill Extra		5 10	@ 5 45
	Patents	5 15	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red		1 05	@ 1 06¾
Rye—State		78	@ 80
Barley—Two-rowed State		88	@ 89
Corn—Ungraded Mixed		55½	@ 58
Oats—No. 1 White		54	@ 55
	Mixed Western	47	@ 51
Hay—Good		45	@ 55
Straw—Long Rye		—	@ 80
Lard—City Steam		—	@ 5.80
Butter—State Creamery		21	@ 26
	Dairy, fair to good	14	@ 20
	West. Im. Creamery	12	@ 24
	Factory	8	@ 20
Cheese—State Factory		7	@ 9¾
	Skims—Light	6¾	@ 6¾
	Western	6	@ 9
Eggs—State and Penn		27	@ 28
	BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western		1 75	@ 4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good		4 00	@ 4 70
Lambs—Fair to Good		5 45	@ 5 70
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks		3 90	@ 4 00
Flour—Family		3 85	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern		99	@ 1 02
Corn—No. 3, Yellow		—	@ 61½
Oats—No. 2, White		50	@ 51½
Barley—No. 1 Canada		94	@ 95
	BOSTON.		
Egg—Near-by		—	@ 30
Seeds—Timothy, Northern		2 25	@ 2 50
	Clover, Northern	10	@ 11
Hay—Fair		13 00	@14 00
Straw—Good to Prime		17 50	@18 00
Butter—Firsts		21	@ 24
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight		3½	@ 6½
Sheep—Live weight		3½	@ 4
Lambs		5¼	@ 5¾
Hogs—Northern		4½	@ 5¼
	PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family		4 25	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov		97½	@ 98½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov		62	@ 62½
Oats—Ungraded White		50	@ 50½
Potatoes		50	@ 1 00
Butter—Creamery Extra		—	@ 28
Cheese—Part skims		6	@ 8

Changes a Glacier Shows.

In the mountaineering season Court Councilor Simony, who has reached the age of seventy-seven, ascended a certain point of the Dachstein glacier in the Salzkammergut, says a cablegram from Paris. He carried with him his photographic apparatus and took very good views of the scenery. On the same day in 1840 he had stood upon the same point. He remembered distinctly what he saw then, and is corroborated by the sketches he took at the time. In 1840 a wall of ice rose up behind him high enough to conceal from his view the glacier fields and the grand rugged rocks of stone which frame them. At that time broken portions of the rocks and detached masses of land still covered with grass proved that the glacier was advancing. A very different picture meets the eye to-day. The fields of ice are seen at a depth of fifty yards at the bottom of a steep descent covered with debris. The further end of the glacier is a precipice with ice overhanging its edge. At the bottom is a lake of dirty-green color, at the end of which a fall of water is continually reducing the ice on the glacier. Fifty years ago the lower and the higher part of the glacier formed but one great mass of ice. Herr Simony thinks that before the century is out the glacier will have disappeared entirely to the eye, as the debris will cover the last remnants of ice which may remain in the cavity.—*Washington Star.*

If you have ever used Dobbins's Electric during the 24 years it has been so d, you know that it is the best and purest family soap made. If you haven't tried it, ask your grocer for it *now*. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

THE 1797 dime, with sixteen stars, is worth $4. The thirteen-s ar variety is worth $4.50.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THERE are $3,000,000 of arrears of taxes due Brooklyn.

Croup—Children's Lives Saved.

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"This is to certify that I have used for ten years Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment, and during that time I have not paid $5 for doctors' bills. I have used it for pains and aches, dysentery, sore throats, cuts and burns, and by its use have saved several children's lives when attacked by croup. To the public I say, only try it and you will find its value."

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That Tickling

In your throat arises from catarrh, and as catarrh is a constitutional disease the ordinary cough medicines all fail to hit the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by building up the general health, and expelling the scrofulous taint which is the cause of catarrh and consumption has restored to perfect health many persons on whom these disease seemed to have a firm hold. Many unsolicited testimonials prove beyond question that catarrh is cured by

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NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Highly concentrated. Powder-mail. In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Prevents and cures all diseases. If you can't get it, we send by mail post-paid. One pack. 25c. Five $1.00. Can $1.20; 6 cans $5. Express paid. Testimonials free. Send stamp for 64 page Farmers' Poultry Guide (price 25c.) free with $1.00 orders or more. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

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(Mention this paper.)

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Rheumatism SCIATICA NEURALGIA.

Cured by St. Jacobs Oil AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Chameleons.

Chameleons of one species or another can generally be seen in the reptile house at the Zoo, it being a rare event for the society to be without one—at the present time they have no less than eight. But they attract but little attention from visitors, and indeed are not very interesting looking animals, as they sit stolidly on the plants provided for them in their cases, generally without moving. They cannot be kept constantly supplied with insects for food, and, speaking from a somewhat intimate knowledge of the habits of these animals in confinement, there is nothing in the world will induce a chameleon to take even the slightest apparent interest in its surroundings unless it be the sight of what it considers a toothsome insect. Nevertheless, they are by no means uninteresting animals, and when allowed to wander at large and forage for themselves in a greenhouse they are a constant source of amusement. The chameleon's method of taking its prey is very curious, being effected by shooting out an enormously long worm-like tongue, the end of which is clubbed and covered with a viscid secretion, to which the insects stick and are thus drawn into its mouth. The actual projection of the tongue is made with marvelous rapidity, but before striking the animal very slowly opens its mouth, with all the appearance of taking a most deliberate aim. Its eyes are most noticeable; they are very large, but, with the exception of an extremely small opening in the centre, are covered with skin; they are also entirely independent of each other, with the result that occasionally the creature is looking forward over its nose with one eye, while with the other it is intently watching something directly behind it. And, finally, its far famed power of changing color—which is also enjoyed by other lizards—is perhaps the most noticeable of the creature's many peculiarities. It is "partly dependent on the degree in which the lungs are filled with air and different layers of chromatophores (cells in the skin in which the coloring pigment is deposited) are pressed toward the outer surface of the skin." It appears to be produced partly by an "involuntary habit which enables its tints to correspond with the natural substances on which it is placed."—*Saturday Review.*

Savage Necklaces.

Uncle Sam has a vast collection of the jewels of savages, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. He has silverware made by the Indians of Arizona, carved ornaments from Alaska, and great bracelets and anklets of gold, silver and brass from India. One of the most curious necklaces in his collection is one of human fingers which the medicine men of some of the Indian tribes wear, and one is made of sixty-seven human teeth with holes pierced in their roots to string them. This necklace is ten inches long and a number of the teeth evidently need filling. It came from the Fiji Islands and was found there in 1840.

Another necklace is made of human hair, into which the tusk of the walrus was woven. It is about two inches thick and twenty inches long. Another savage necklace is one of human and dog teeth combined, and there are necklaces of stone, of gold, silver, copper and brass, of all shapes and sizes, gathered from all parts of the world.

Chicago contains 170 square miles, New York forty-one.

A Big Pan of Gold.

Judge J. P. Leonard, of Oroville, has given the following account of the largest pan of gold ever taken out of the old Cape claim: "In the first part of the month of October, 1857, H. B. Lathrop, now dead, and myself took out of this very same Cape claim a pan of gold containing 104 ounces and four pennyweights of pure, clean metal that sold for over $2000. We found the shining stuff in the middle of the river bed under a large